

## SPORTS

### PAIRS DRAWN

A recent draw at the current chess Olympiad in Lucerne has thus paired off the challengers for the chess crown at the quadrangular stage: Rubner-Smyshlov, Kasparov-Belyavsky, Ribli-Torre, and Portisch-Korchnoi, with winners of the first and third and second and fourth pairs meeting in the semifinals.

In the women's series Alexan- drina will face Leshchko, Mure- san will take on Semyonova, Lovell will clash with Liu Shitang and Caprinalashvili will challenge Lovellina with the semi-finals to be made up of winners of the first and fourth and second and third pairs.

The matches' date and place will be announced later.

The chess Olympiad is coming to an end, with 11 matches out of 14 already played, both the Soviet men's and women's na- tional teams are in the lead.

### WHAT CAUSED COLOMBIAN REFUSAL?

Colombia is now the first country ever to have refused to hold a world football championship. It was selected to host the 1986 championship on July 9, 1974, and has since been swept by debate on whether it could stage such a sports spectacular. The press reports general drift was that the championship could undoubtedly raise Colombia's international authority and promote the development of its big cities' infrastructures; yet doubts were voiced still more often after the 1982 Spanish Cup whether the country's economy could sustain the strain.

The doubts became still more acute following the announce- ment that, like in Spain, there

would be 24 teams competing in the 1986 championship.

The government set up a com- mission to look into FIFA terms and advise the government on whether the nation could be equal to the task.

The verdict was unanimous: the country was not up to the mark economically, with only the Colombian Football Federation striking to their guns. But even its President Leon Londono blithely claimed that FIFA's terms were too strict.

The local newspaper "El Tiempo" quoted FIFA President Joao Havelange as saying that Colombia had lost eight years in preparing for the championship. The newspaper pointed out that Colombia had actually not come to grips with the preparations, as it was hindered by objective economic obstacles, which according to the country's President Bollívar Beltrán was the main reason why the country refused to hold the championship.

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### HONORARY AWARDS TO FOOTBALLERS

### 'PRAGUE SKATES'

Holland's Vim Kist, attacker for the Ajax club, has been awarded the 1981-82 "Golden Boot" award, as he scored 32 goals or more than anyone else in the European national championships. Kees Kist of Holland, formerly with AZ 67 and now with France's St Germain, shared second place with Delio Onni of the French Tours, with 29 goals each.

In the same ceremony in Paris, Italy's striker Paolo Rossi got two awards at once—the "Golden Boot" for scoring the highest total at the 1982 World Cup, and the "Golden Ball", for the best World Cup player.

Agnes Josselin, of France, won both women's events, and

Some 60 entrants from 19 countries attended the 19th "Prague Skates" Figure Skating Contest in Prague, with both seasoned masters and international debutants among them. Interestingly enough, dances are not featured on the programme, and men's and women's singles start off with a short programme.

Czechoslovak champion Josef Sabovský was the top male competitor. Leonid Kazakov, of the Soviet Union, was third after the short programme but did poorly in the free pro- gramme to come a disappointing eighth overall.

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# FUNERAL of Leonid Ilyich BREZHNEV

(Continued from page 1)

Present at the funeral were Party and government delegations from Bulgaria, headed by T. Zhivkov; Hungary, headed by J. Kádár; the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Truong Chinh; the GDR, headed by E. Honecker; the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Pak Sung Chul; the Republic of Cuba, headed by F. Castro; Laos, headed by Yu. Tsedenbal; Poland, headed by W. Jaruzelski; Romania, headed by N. Ceausescu; Czechoslovakia, headed by G. Husák; Yugoslavia, headed by P. Stambolic.

There was also a delegation from the People's Republic of China, led by Huang Huo.

## Speech

Comrades,

A heavy loss has befallen our Party, our people, and all forward-looking humanity. Today we bid our last farewell to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev—a glorious son of our Motherland, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a most prominent figure of the international communist and working-class movement, and a tireless fighter for peace and friendship of the peoples.

Allow me, first of all, to express profound condolences to the family and close ones of Leonid Ilyich.

Leonid Ilyich belonged to that group of political leaders who grew up and were tempered in the years of the Soviet people's dedicated struggle for consolidation of the gains of the Great October Revolution, for the realization of Lenin's behests, for the building of socialism in our country, for its freedom and independence.

A worker and soldier, an outstanding organizer and a wise political leader, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev was linked with the people by vital, invariable bonds. His whole life and activity were subordinated to serving the interests of the working people. He gave all of his brilliant talent, his enormous energy to the cause of socialism, a society of freedom and social justice, a fraternity of working people.

Linked to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev's activity at the highest posts of Party and state leadership was an exceptionally important period in the history of our Party and country. Under his leadership, the Party's policy permeated with constant concern for working people and for raising the people's well-being was formulated and consistently implemented, and Leninist standards of Party and state life, and the beneficial atmosphere of concerted, team work were firmly established.

In the peoples' memory, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev will forever

## Speech by D. F. USTINOV

Dear Comrades,

We are all living through difficult hours, demanding profound grief. Our comrades and friends in combat, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Chairman of the Defense Council of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union, has departed from us.

The long and brilliant life of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev was completely dedicated to the cause of the Communist Party, the Party of the Soviet people. For all Soviet people it will forever remain an example of how a dedicated le-

ader

Republic of Yemen, led by A. N. Muhammad; the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Heng Samrin; the Syrian Arab Republic, led by H. al-Assad; the Federal President of the FRG, K. Carstens, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, H.-D. Genscher; the President of Pakistan, Zia ul-Haq; the Prime Minister of Japan, S. Suzuki; the Prime Minister of Congo, led by P. Sessou Nguesso; the Prime Minister of Canada, P. E. Trudeau; the Prime Minister of Sweden, O. Palme; the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Great Britain, F. Pym; as well as by heads of state and government and high-ranking representatives from other countries.

Also present were delegations from Afghanistan, led by B. Karim; the People's Democratic Committee.

The funeral meeting is opened by Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Leaders and representatives of communist and workers' parties were among those who attended the funeral.

At this moment of grief the Soviet Armed Forces lower their combat colours before the casket of Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

Farewell, dear friend and comrade!

Comrades,

During these days the servicemen in the Armed Forces, like all the Soviet people, are rallying even closer round the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. We shall always be unflinchingly true to

the ideals of the October Revolution and shall always be united in achieving the great goals of communist construction.

The Soviet Armed Forces, developed and educated by the Communist Party, are and will remain a mighty factor for peace and security of nations. They are constantly prepared to defend the inviolability of our borders and the Soviet people's peaceful labour, and to perform their patriotic and internationalist duty with flying colours.

It is bitter to realize that a man whose life and truly titanic labours were utterly dedicated to the great cause of the Party, to the struggle for the people's happiness, is gone.

Leonid Ilyich started his career as a worker, his days marked by a factory whistle, and he always remained close to the working class, to all working people. In everything he did, he was linked to them with unbreakable ties.

The Soviet people responded to Leonid Ilyich with sincere, heartfelt love, and regarded him with tremendous respect and boundless trust. They quite correctly linked all their successes in communist construction, in the strengthening of the Motherland's power with the name of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, his Party and state activities, his personal, leading participation in the development and implementation of the political course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Occupying the highest post in the Party and state, Leonid Ilyich lived and worked in the capital of our great Motherland for more than 25 years. He constantly gave much attention to Moscow in making it a model communist city, visited working collectives, had heart-to-heart talks with Muscovites and

all Soviet people will rally even closer round their own Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee. We shall increase our efforts in work so that the cause of Lenin, the cause of the October Revolution will live forever and score victories, so that the ideals of communism and peace on earth, to which Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev dedicated his entire brilliant life, will be implemented.

Farewell, dear Leonid Ilyich!

A. P. Alexandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has the floor.

## Speech by A. P. ALEXANDROV

Dear Comrades,

Together with all the people, Soviet scientists are profoundly shaken by the demise of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, an outstanding political leader of our time, a fighter for peace and the happiness of nations. Like the great Lenin in his time, Leonid Ilyich was of the opinion that the organization of the new society in our country, the society of developed socialism, is possible only with the wide-scale use of modern science for improving production efficiency and for transferring the economy to the road of intensified development.

He correctly assessed with deep understanding the necessary correlation between fundamental and applied research and rendered major assistance to the development of new trends in science.

Leonid Ilyich expressed his entire adult life in the year after the October Revolution. His school of life was hard, and only his unusual giftedness and his taking support in the people led to such an exceptional road in life, wholly dedicated to the people's well-being.

Comrades,

Leonid Ilyich devoted a colossal amount of labour to the development and establishment of the country's economic and defence might, and cementing the friendship of the fraternal peoples of the USSR. The CPSU Central Committee will unflinchingly implement the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the Soviet people's will.

We shall do everything to further strengthen the cohesion of the great community of socialist states and the unity of the communist ranks all over the world in the struggle for common goals and ideals. We shall preserve and promote our solidarity and cooperation with countries which have shaken off the colonial yoke, and with the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress. We shall always be committed to the cause of the struggle for peace and for a relaxation of international tensions.

Farewell, dear Leonid Ilyich!

The floor is given to Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Defence, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. P. Ustinov.

In the complex international

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**Round  
the Soviet  
Union**

A UNIQUE CONSTRUCTION OPERATION HAS BEEN PERFORMED IN TATARIA. A record-setting 300-tonne reactor was installed at a height of 88 metres at the dervish production site at Nizhny-Kamsk. The operation took six hours instead of many months required by conventional technology.

TRAFFIC IS NOW RUNNING ALONG THE NEW 150-KM HIGHWAY BETWEEN THE BALTIK PORTS OF KAUNAS AND KRYZKALNIS. Special asphalt-sphagmite junctions and pedestrian bridges will ensure traffic safety on the motorway which is intended to improve communications between the Baltic ports.

A SPORTS COMPLEX HAS BEEN OPENED IN THE OIL AND GAS TOWN OF UKHTA, IN THE KOMI AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC. It was built for students of the republic's new Institute of higher learning—the Industrial Institute, as well as for those at a number of technical colleges and vocational training schools. The complex can be used for various kinds of sport. Sporting facilities in the town are also supplemented by several winter sports centres that have been opened in the vicinity of Ukhta.

THE FLEET OF DRILLING PLATFORMS IN THE CASPIAN SEA HAS HAD AN ADDITION OF ANOTHER INSTALLATION BUILT FOR THE AZERBAIJANI OIL FIELDS BY THE ASTRAKHAN SHIPYARDS. The installation will be used to drill six-kilometre wells on water depths of up to seven metres. Five such wells are already operating in the Caspian Sea.

A STATE PRESERVE HAS BEEN FOUNDED FOR A VAST AREA OF THE BASSOGLI RANGE IN THE CENTRAL URALS. Here, mountainous taiga borders on sub-Alpine meadows and impassable taiga. The research carried out in the preserve is of great practical value. Botanists, for instance, have started studying the process of forest's self-propagation.

## WATER GIVES LIFE TO DESERT

"Land of stones scorched by the sun" is a traditional description of Armenia where only most painstaking farming can help tender vines push their way through the stone-riddled semidesert soil. Farmers have had to lay canals through mountains to bring life-giving moisture to their fields.

Under the southern sun, soil requires lots of water, without which not a single seed will sprout, not a single vine or tree will start to grow in this arid area described as a zone of absolute irrigation.

Over the past 65 years of Soviet power in Armenia, irrigation construction has been going on without interruption.

An extensive network of canals has covered the territory of the republic. Hundreds of millions of cubic metres of water have filled reservoirs in Aprum, Manlak, Karut, Sunakhpur, and many other places. 1,500 canals have been dug, with water rushing to draughty areas to irrigate 300 thousand hectares of orchards, vineyards, and pastures.

In Armenia, irrigation systems are designed by a number of development, scientific, and research institutes.

Today attention is focussed on the Ararat Valley whose fertile soil has served people for centuries. Its land is used to grow the best types of grapes, peaches, apricots, plums, pears, apples, and other fruit and vegetables.

However, this fertile soil is spoiled by the corrosive action of salts which lie in the lower layers of the soil.

The problem of reclaiming land from the salts for use by farmers is tackled by scientists from the Institute of Land Farming at the Armenian SSR Ministry of Agriculture. They have already designed new efficient methods of combating salt salinization. Specialized melioration teams work over vast areas, washing, cleaning, and carrying out many other operations. In a word, they are making the soil suitable for cultivation.

Stones advancing against vineyards.



These grapes are grown in Ararat Valley.

## Superplant under construction in the steppe

The Oakol electric smelter, a unique plant which will make steel by direct reduction from ores, bypassing the coal-iron stage, is now under construction at Starý Oakol, in the Russian Federation. Work is nearing completion on the first section of a pelletizing and baking plant, a major enterprise which will turn out high-grade oxidized pellets.

A hydro system will be shipping in 6.5 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate a year from the Lebedinsky benefaction combine. The latest computers will monitor unique systems, units and automated lines. At capacity, the combine will be turning out 5.4 million tonnes of pellets, 4.3 million tonnes of steel and over 3 million tonnes of high-grade rolled steel.

Equipment for the smelter comes from across the nation. For example, the Yuzhno-Uralsk engineering works will supply continuous pouring facilities of the world's best performance, while the USSR Ministry for Non-Ferrous Metallurgy will provide it with a batch of unique superpower electrodes.

Two heavily laden platforms, dropped by parachute, landed with "sniper" accuracy next to the barracks of the drilling exploration station "North Pole-25". They contained the necessary food and scientific equipment the polar explorers need for the winter.

The parachute drop was required instead of the usual cargo freight flight because of the special circumstances in which the station is drilling. The floe on which it lies floats at the 85th northern parallel, 1,700 kilometres from mainland supply bases. The floe has split several times, so that it has an uneven surface and is surrounded by ice packs and cracks.

Soviet polar explorers already have experience in dropping cargo on drifting ice. This is how supplies were delivered to the station "North Pole-16". However, these were single packages.

Large capacity platforms were used for the first time. They were dropped from a plane flying at 500 metres.

The supplies included more than six tonnes of different

commodities.

ice blocks and cracks.

